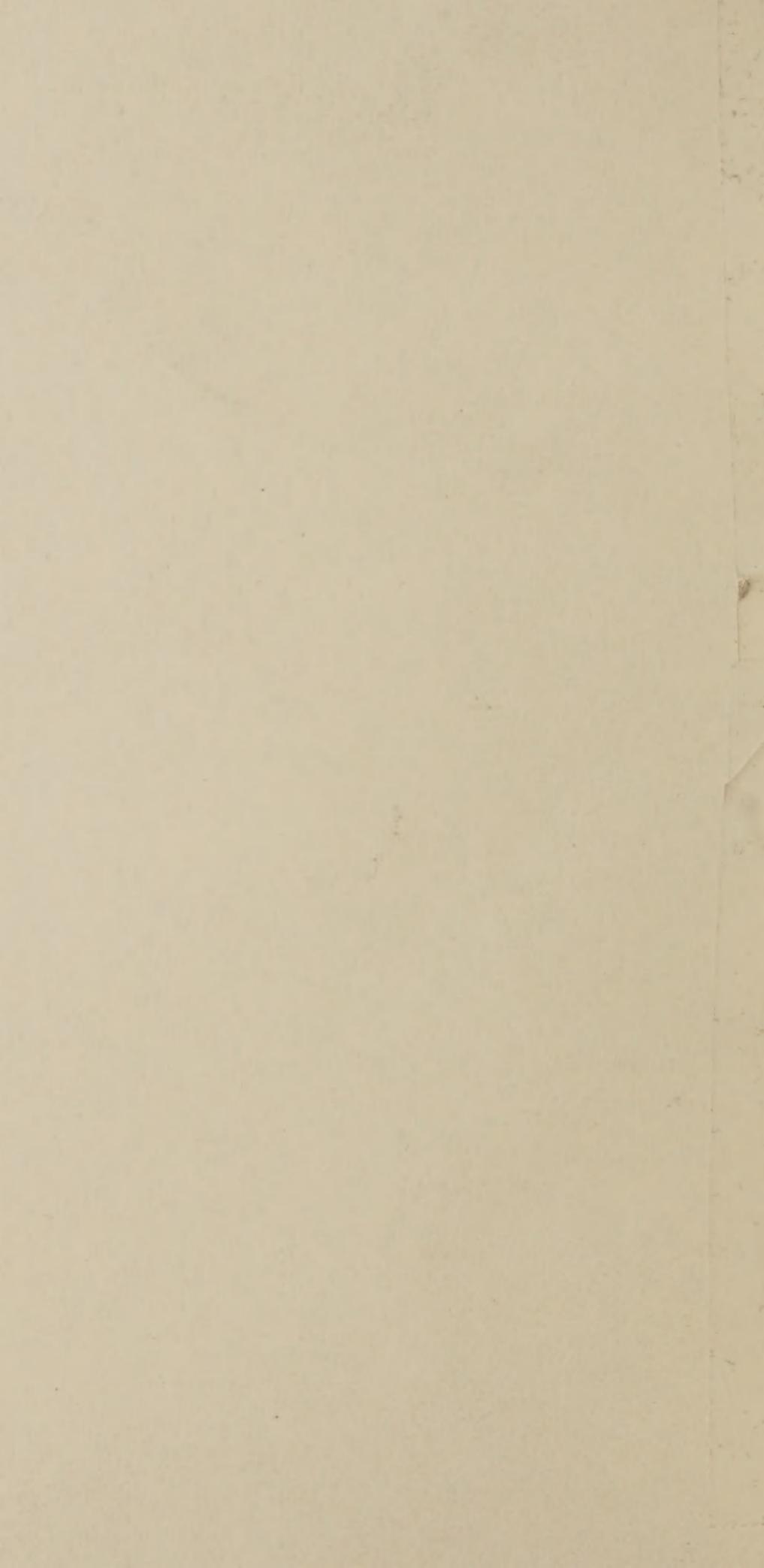


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1942
FALL PRICE LIST

62.97

YOUR SHARE OF WILD DUCKS

AND HOW TO GET THEM



ALSO IMPROVE YOUR FISHING

GAME FOOD NURSERIES

111 P. O. BOX 371

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.



Decoys Alone Won't Bring Ducks

Would you like to have duck hunting like the old-timers tell about? Would you like to have hundreds and thousands of waterfowl come to your favorite waters every fall?

If you do, restore what brought the ducks in the good ol' days—feeding grounds. Decoys alone won't bring ducks. But natural aquatic foods will. Ducks are gluttonous feeders, and will fly hundreds of miles to find abundant food. Wild ducks cannot live upon waters without food and therefore migrate on to the places where they find plenty of the kind of food they like.

In waters where their natural food does not grow now, it can very easily be planted and the waters made attractive to the wild waterfowl. There are important food plants for these wild waterfowl which will grow under almost every water condition that exists.

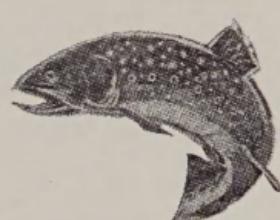
The future of your duck hunting rests in your own hands. You will provide food and nature will provide the ducks. There are plenty of waterfowl in the country, but they are found in great numbers only where there is sufficient vegetation for them to feed.

Now is the proper time to plant aquatic foods. By next Fall the plants will be full grown. Year after year they will reseed themselves and remain a permanent attraction in your waters.



WANT BETTER DUCK HUNTING NEXT FALL?

Good Hunting is no longer a gift of the gods; the plain and simple fact is, that you find game where there is sound and constructive propagation work being done. Finding food is the fundamental concern of all Wild Life and the SECRET of attracting large numbers of WILD DUCKS and holding them over the season. Propagate their Natural Foods by planting NOW. Fall is Nature's Planting Season, the time aquatic plants reseed naturally.



IMPROVED FISHING

These same aquatic plants are also important as food and cover plants for Game Fish and will improve the angling. They support food, prevent cannibalism; clarify, purify and oxygenate the waters, all important to the fish life.

All of the plants important for Wild Ducks and Fish when once established in those waters are permanent, reproducing from year to year. They are rapid growers and easily planted (mostly broadcast).

MORE RECREATION

Be sure of Some Good Shooting Next Fall. Get away from that enervating heat of the city, away from the swift pace of the noisy business world, away from the dull humdrum of the shop. Enjoy the sport in the great out-of-door, it's a worthy investment, better health, more recreation.

There are but three fundamentals that concern wildlife of every kind, they are: **To Find Food, Protection From Enemies and To Reproduce.** Make your place attractive and you will enjoy plenty of game and lots of sport.

Wild Rice



Wild Rice Head
(*Zizania Aquatica*)

Mallards, Pintails, Blackducks, Teal, Widgeon and Canada Geese fly hundreds and hundreds of miles to the Wild Rice Marshes. During Fall they find the ripened grains in great abundance, also shelter and hiding places among the tall growth. If there are several Wild Rice marshes in the vicinity, great numbers of these waterfowl will be seen passing from one marsh to the other. In the north only the freezing water will drive them out. In

the south they will stay on these good feeding grounds throughout the entire winter.

A field of Wild Rice once established makes a permanent feeding ground, for wild rice reseeds itself from year to year.

Best places for planting wild rice are usually in sloughs, marshy lakes or ponds. In bays or coves on larger lakes, streams or rivers where it will be protected from waves and strong currents. Wild rice does the best in fresh waters from 6 inches to 3 feet deep where there is a mud bottom.

Fall is the time nature has provided for the planting of wild rice, it will lie dormant until Spring and then produce a growth of food for the coming season. Best results will be obtained if planting is made when ducks are not plentiful on your waters, plant now or place your order and we will reserve the seed in an imitation of its natural state until the Fall flight is over and then forward same for immediate planting. Our seed is the best obtainable, giant seed of high germination; the wild rice which we guarantee will grow. Forty pounds of seed plants one acre.

WILD RICE SEED 35c PER POUND
Bushel, 30 lbs. \$10.00 less discount



Wild Celery

(*Vallisneria Spiralis*)

Wild Celery brings the Diving Ducks. Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills darken the sky over the wild celery beds. Wild celery is fully as important as a food plant for the diving ducks as wild rice is for the marsh ducks.

These divers migrate thousands of miles to find wild celery and feast upon the tender white shoots and buds which are produced very abundantly.

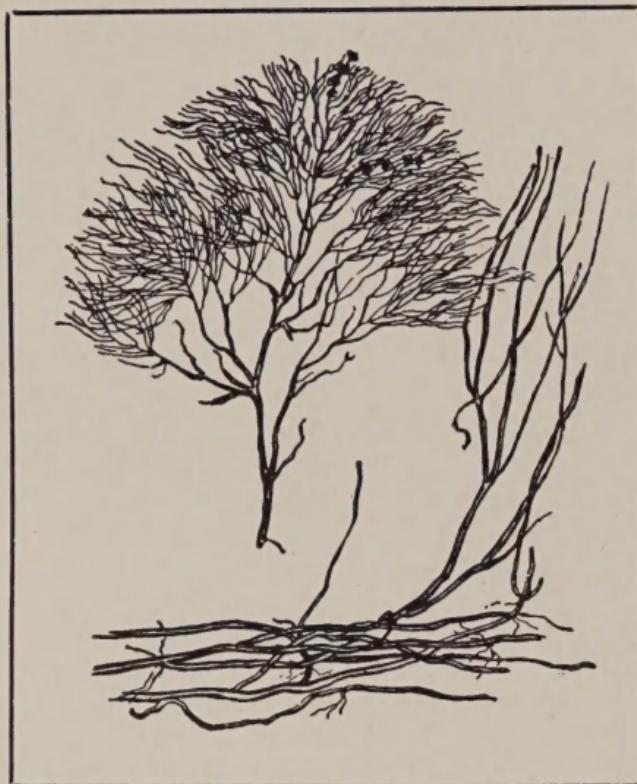
Wild Celery is also a very important food and cover plant for fish, supporting countless numbers of animal life which the young fish feed upon, also providing hiding places where they may escape the larger fish which feed upon them.

The Wild Celery is a hardy submerged plant which will grow in almost any fresh waters from 2 to 12 feet in depth and does the best on a mud bottom. It grows well in slow running streams or rivers, also in lakes or ponds which are not land locked. Extreme Spring floods do not affect the growth of this plant.

Seed of the wild celery should be planted during Fall when it is freshly gathered. This seed being perishable and inclined to sour when stored, we cannot guarantee delivery for late orders. Place your order now and we will make shipment direct from the harvest field and send you seed which we guarantee to grow.

Forty pounds will plant an acre.
WILD CELERY SEED 40c PER POUND





Sago (*Potamogeton Pectinatus*)

Sago Pondweed

Good All Around Duck Food

Early in the season Pondweeds bring Mallards and Teal, later the Canvasbacks and other divers. In fact, all kinds of wild ducks feed upon the Pondweeds. These plants furnish a very large percentage of food for wild ducks, producing more food than any other family of plants. They are more hardy than other aquatic plants and will grow under almost any water conditions.

The most important food plant of the Pondweed family is the Sago Pondweed, a submerged plant and perennial. When once established in your waters insures a permanent feeding ground. Wild ducks feed on all parts of the Sago including the small white tubers and tender roots which are produced in abundance.

Pondweeds are very highly recommended as food and cover plants for bass, trout and other game fish. The foliage supports a very large amount of insect life as well as providing excellent cover for the small fry.

Seed of the Sago Pondweed should be planted during fall in waters from 2 to 8 feet in depth on almost any bottom, either fresh, stagnant, alkali or brackish waters. We guarantee a satisfactory growth.

Forty pounds will plant an acre.

SAGO PONDWEED SEED 50c PER POUND

Muskgrass

A Rapid Growing Duck Food



Muskgrass (Chara)

Widgeon, Gadwalls, Green and Blue Wing Teal, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, Mallards, and Blue-bills all like the Muskgrass.

A few bushels of muskgrass (chara) planted this Fall will produce a few acres of food for the ducks next Fall. Ducks feed upon the foliage as well as the little tubers which are produced in abundance.

Both marsh ducks and diving ducks will feed upon this plant. When once started they will grow faster than weeds in your garden.

This plant is also a valuable food and cover plant for fish.

Plants with seed spores can be planted now in either fresh or alkali waters from 2 to 12 feet in depth on almost any bottom. The one requirement for a successful growth of muskgrass is that the waters contain some lime, which can be determined by the presence of shell bearing creatures, such as snails, etc., or if there is limestone in the vicinity.

Four bushels will plant an acre.

MUSKGRASS SEED SPORES \$2.25 PER BU.



Black Duck

Wapato Duck Potato

EXCELLENT DUCK COAXER

The Wapato Duck Potato is a very good all around Wild Duck Food. Canada Geese and Swan are also very fond of this plant. The species of Wild Ducks which will feed upon Wapato depends largely upon the water conditions under which it grows. If the waters remain nearly the same level the year around, Mallards and other shallow water ducks will feed upon the tender shoots, tubers and seeds which it produces. In places where there is an overflow or the water deepens during fall and winter, Canvas-backs and other divers will feed upon Wapato.

As a Muskrat food the Wapato is very good.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT

Wapato propagates largely by tubers which may be planted during fall. Tubers planted this year will produce fully matured plants the following fall.

WHERE TO PLANT

This plant is very hardy and will grow well in most any inland waters excepting those which are very strong of alkali or salts. It does the best in a fairly rich soil on damp lowlands, mud flats or in water from 1 inch to 1 foot in depth.

The tubers of the Wapato Duck Potato are very easily planted, all that is necessary is to step into your boots or waders and take a quantity of tubers to the place you wish to plant. Then push each tuber about one or two inches deep into the bottom soil, planting about three feet apart. More complete planting instructions sent with order.

One thousand tubers plant one acre.

Only \$10 per 1,000 Tubers; \$1.25 per 100.

A DISCOUNT OFF PRICES LISTED IN
THIS BOOKLET

Complete Planting Instructions Furnished with Order



Duck Potato
(*Sagittaria Latifolia*)



Wampee (Peltandra Virginica)

ers from 1 inch to 1 foot in depth.

Ten pounds will plant an acre.

WAMPEE SEED 50c PER POUND

Brownleaf Pondweed

(*Potamogeton Natans*)

Diving Ducks eat the brittle roots of this important Wild Duck Food. Shallow water Ducks feed on its wheat-like seeds at the waters surface. It is very hardy, grows in from one to six feet of water on either soft or firm bottom. Easily planted by mixing the seed with clay and broadcasting. Plant during fall months, it remains dormant a short time and the following year produces a growth. Ten pounds will plant one acre.

Brownleaf Pondweed Seed \$1.20 per pound.



Burreed (Sparganium)

shallow waters from 1 inch to 1 foot in depth, on any bottom excepting sand or gravel.

Ten pounds will plant an acre.

BURREED SEED 50c PER POUND
BURREED ROOTS \$20.00 PER 1000

Deep Water Duck Potato

(*Sagittaria Rigida*)

Another favorite food for all kinds of Wild Ducks. The diving ducks feed on it during fall in the deeper waters. Shoal water ducks eat it if the waters are low during fall. It is a rapid grower and produces abundantly of food. It has numerous acorn like tubers on its roots just beneath the bottom soils which the Wild Ducks glut themselves with. One can hardly drive the ducks away from a good bed of Deep Water Duck Potatoes and if they do leave it is only temporary, they soon return for more.

Plant the tubers in the fall in from one to five feet of water. A soft mud bottom is best and will produce a luxuriant growth next year.

In planting deep water duck potatoes just fasten the tuber to an eight penny nail with a small rubber band and drop them in the waters in the desired place. One thousand tubers plants one acre.

Deep Water Duck Potato tubers	\$13.00	per 1000
" " " "	1.50	per 100

Wild Duck Millet

(*Echinochloa crusgalli*)

Attracts the shallow water ducks. Ranks almost as high as Wild Rice as a good duck food in localities where Wild Rice cannot be grown. Wild Duck Millet grows to be 4 to 6 feet high and makes good blinds as well as to produce a large seed head with an abundance of meaty grain for the Wild Ducks.

Seed of the Wild Duck Millet may be sown during fall. The next year it will produce a real crop of duck food. A hundred pounds will plant three acres and under favorable conditions has been known to produce two ton of feed.

Wild Duck Millet grows best on wet low lands or mud flats. It does very well in the bottom lands of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, also on old abandoned Rice fields and such places as can be flooded during the duck hunting season. Fairly rich soil is best. Seed can be simply broadcast, 35 pounds to the acre.

Wild Duck Millet Seed \$10.00 per 100 pounds.

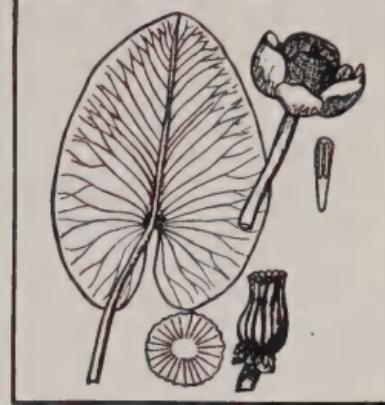
Spatterdock

Spatterdock or yellow waterlily makes a fine duck attraction when planted in addition to other natural foods. Mallards and Blacks are very fond of the seeds.

Spatterdock produces a large strong root stalk which is excellent winter food for muskrats. This plant is also an important cover plant for fish and quite ornamental, producing large oval shaped leaves and yellow flowers.

Spatterdock seed may be planted now in waters from 1 to 6 feet in depth on almost any bottom soil. Six pounds will plant an acre.

SPATTERDOCK SEED \$1.50 PER POUND



Spatterdock (*Nuphar Advena*)



Lotus Waterlily

The flowers of the American Lotus (*nelumbo lutea*) are very beautiful, of a light yellow color often eight inches across. These are considered very rare although they are hardy and will grow in any quiet shallow waters where the bottom soil is fairly rich.

Now is nature's sowing season and the seeds will germinate better if they soak in water over winter. Order now before our limited supply is exhausted. Fifteen pounds will plant one acre.

LOTUS SEED 40c PER POUND



Water Cress

The Water Cress is used largely by breeders of Wild Ducks, who consider it very valuable as a food plant for their Duck Farms. It grows very rapidly.

WHEN, WHERE AND HOW TO PLANT

Water Cress may be started by planting seed during fall. It grows in cool waters, usually where there is a slight current, like in springs, brooks, small streams or shallow ponds, waters 1 foot or less in depth. Seed is best planted by mixing it with mud and dropping bits of the mixture here and there in the waters. 3 pounds of seed for one Acre.

Water Cress Seed \$1.00 per ounce.

White Waterlily

An excellent food and cover plant for fish. White Waterlilies are very ornamental and will add to the beauty of your waters.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

Tubers or rootstocks of White Waterlilies are planted during fall. All Waterlilies do best on a mud bottom in waters from 1 to 4 feet in depth.

HOW TO PLANT

Tubers are very easily planted. Cut a fairly straight stick about 5 feet in length which is between 1 and 2 inches in thickness. Whittle off one side at end to make a flat surface, then drive two nails into this flat surface on a slant to make a sort of crotch. Place a tuber into this crotch and push it into the mud about 3 or 4 inches. Plant these about 3 feet apart. These tubers are usually planted from a boat.

Three hundred tubers will plant one acre.

White Waterlily Tubers \$5.00 per 100

Naias (Bushy Pondweed)

(*Naias Flexilis*)

A good deep water duck food that grows only one foot above bottom. Small black seeds are hidden in the crotch of every leaf joint. Wild Ducks go after it until they're just cram full.

Naias grows in one to six feet of water, on sand, clay or mud bottom. Parts of the plant with ripened seeds are planted during fall by mixing them with a good sticky clay and broadcasting in the desired place. Three bushel will plant one acre.

Naias Plants with seed \$5.00 per bushel.

Water Shield

Sometimes called *Brasenia Schreberi* is an important wild duck food. Only during the last few years have we been able to grow sufficient quantities to supply the demand. Wild Ducks like the tender shoots and hibernating buds of the Water Shield as well as its seeds. It has a very strong root system almost indestructible by carp. Water Shield grows from the far north to the extreme south. It grows best in waters from one foot to five feet in depth on a mud bottom. Fresh waters, lakes or ponds are most suitable for its growth.

Water Shield has small round leaves, like pond lilies (about 2 inches across) and make wonderful cover for game fish. Roots are planted during Fall. One thousand Roots will plant an acre.

**Water Shield Roots \$ 3.50 per 100
" " " 25.00 per 1000**

Complete planting instructions sent with each order.

A CALIFORNIA CUSTOMER WRITES

Boyes Hot Springs,
Boyes Springs, Sonoma Co., Calif.

Wisconsin Aquatic Nurseries,
P. O. Box 331,
Oshkosh, Wis.

Gentlemen:

The Wapato Duck Potato tubers which you sent me sometime ago, are growing nicely.

Will you kindly send me, C. O. D. the enclosed order.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. S. JOHNSON.

Ducksmeat or Duckweeds

(*Lemna Sp.*)

(Makes feed this year, plant early)

All kinds of Wild Ducks feed upon the Ducksmeat. The shallow water feeders make up a larger percentage of their food of this plant than the divers, because it grows largely in shallow waters. It is also important for game fish.

Surface Floating Ducksmeat is a very small plant (less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in size) which floats in great clusters upon the surface of the waters. They may be planted from June through October. These plants should be transplanted into fresh waters from 1 to 6 feet in depth over any kind of bottom, in ponds or quiet sheltered bays or coves. Ducksmeat Plants are indestructible by Carp. Just drop a handful of plants into the water about three feet apart. Five bushel of plants to the acre.

Ducksmeat Plants, \$1.50 per bushel.

Three Square Rush

(*Scirpus Americanus*)

Of about 150 different rushes belonging to the Scirpus family, the Three Square Rush is the most important wild duck food. It produces a small cluster of meaty seeds that the shallow water ducks are fond of. It also makes good blinds for the hunter.

The Three Square Rush grows well on sandy soils on lake margins or along streams, also in marshes of firm, rich soils. Wet soils at the water's edge are ideal. Either fresh, alkaline, or slightly brackish waters are all right for this plant. Seeds may be planted from August through September.

Three square Rush Seed, 75 per pound

Three Square Rush Roots, \$30.00 per 1,000

Coontail Plants

(*Ceratophyllum Demersum*)

(Makes feed this year, plant early)

Seeds of the Coontail Plants are eaten by many species of Wild Ducks, they also feed upon the foliage. This plant provides both food and cover for game fish. It's a rapid growing plant and makes considerable food in a short time.

Coontail Plants, \$1.50 per bushel

Elodea, Waterweed

(*Anacharis Canadensis*)

(Makes feed this year, plant early)

The Elodea is of value as a food plant for marsh ducks. It has a great value as a food and cover plant for game fish. It is also important as a water purifier. Like the Coontail it grows very rapidly. Once growing in those waters it will be permanent.

Planting of both Coontail and Elodea can be made from April through October. They grow best on a mud bottom, in from one to five feet of water, preferably in small ponds, sloughs or quiet bays on larger lakes. Just lay a handful of plants on the waters and push them into the bottom soils with a paddle. Five bushel plants one acre.

Elodea Plants, \$1.50 per bushel

Rumex - Water Dock

A wild duck food for very shallow waters, wet margins of lakes or streams. Also grows well in low lands, dry in summer and flooded in duck seasons.

Water Dock Seed resembles buckwheat seed. Just start a small bed here and there about your duck grounds and it will spread the following year. Seeds are planted from August through December.

Water Dock Seed, 70c per pound

Salicornia - Glasswort

A real salt water duck food. Due to the glassy appearance of the stems it is called Glasswort. The plants are leafless but have numerous joints of the stems. Glasswort also thrives in strong alkaline waters. It produces abundantly of seed which the wild ducks are very fond of. Mallard, Blackducks and Sprig in particular like it, but all species of wild ducks eat it.

Salicornia or Glasswort may be planted during October and November by mixing the plants containing seeds with the soil and sowing in the desired place. It grows well on any fairly good soil, places exposed at low tide and covered at high tide, or very shallow alkaline waters. Three bushels will plant one acre, an acre will provide an abundance of duck food and spread to other suitable nearby places.

This plant has long been known as a good duck food, but until now has not been on the market or available for replanting.

Salicornia Plants with Seed \$7.00 per bushel

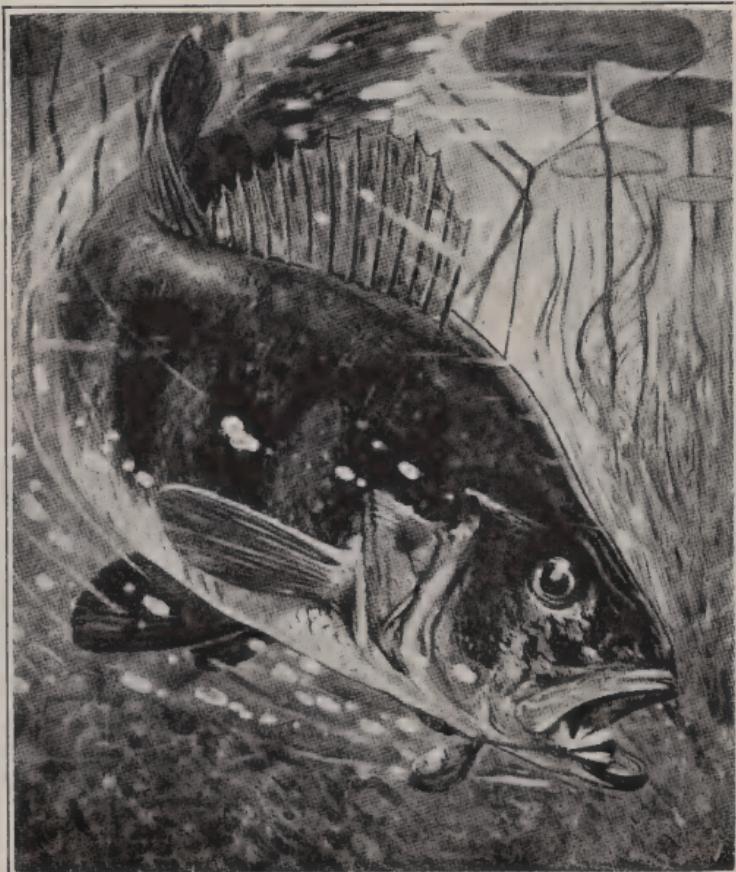
NECESSITY OF AQUATIC VEGETATION FOR FISH

Many of the plants which are important food plants for waterfowl are also important food and cover plants for fish. Therefore, one will improve both hunting and fishing by establishing a growth of aquatic vegetation in their waters.

Plant life takes a very important part in the purification of waters by taking up the poisonous gases and sending forth oxygen into the waters which is essential to fish life. These plants also support countless numbers of minute animal life upon which the young fry feed. They also provide excellent shelter and hiding places for younger fish to hide and escape the larger ones which are of a cannibalistic nature, feeding upon one another; many more grow to maturity.

Aquatic vegetation assists in the clarification of the waters and shades the under waters keeping them cool which is very helpful and healthful to the fish life.

In order that there be a plentiful supply of fish in any waters it is first necessary to protect the small fry. They cannot feed upon the larger insect life or upon one another as the larger fish do and as a result in waters barren of aquatic plants, millions and millions of the fry perish.



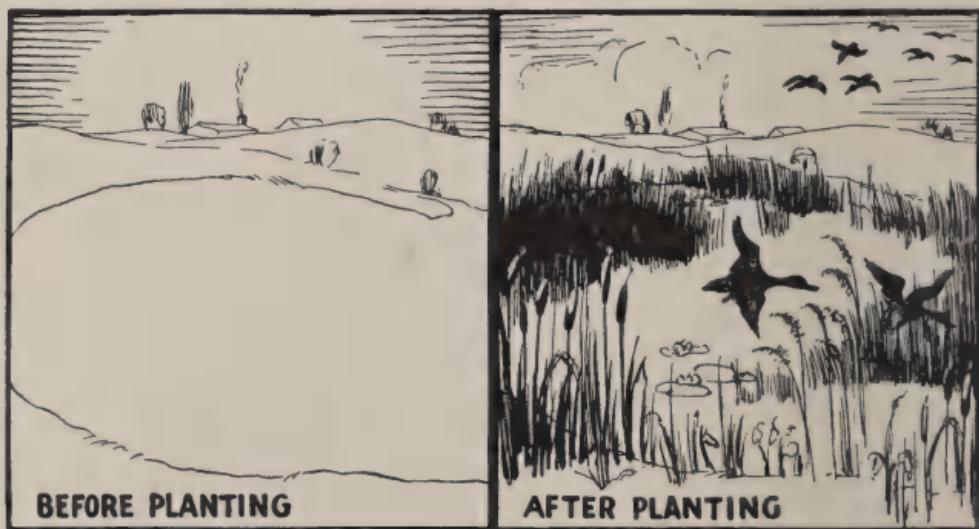
WE PLAN—PLANT AND MAKE ATTRACTIVE YOUR MARSHES—PONDS OR STREAMS

The best method of procedure in developing an attractive feeding ground for either waterfowl, fish, or game is to employ the services of one of our specialists to come and make a personal examination of the property and supervise the planting thereof. Where States or Associations plan to develop several lakes or properties, Clubs or private individuals controlling large areas plan to make plantings to the extent of \$200 or more we recommend this service for best and quickest results.

Perhaps you now have some natural foods growing in your waters or about the shores unbeknown to you, this service will eliminate the danger of duplicating in planting. It will insure the planting of the proper plants adapted to those particular water or soil conditions. Experimental planting on a large scale is often very costly. Often one experienced in planting these materials can make the same quantity cover twice the area and with better results than the inexperienced. Proper planting and in the correct places is very important; it is the hinge upon which good results hang.

By having this service you will learn what grows there, its value, what we recommend planting, quantity, price and where as well as when to plant. During Fall we are able to make investigations of properties and waters and supervise the planting work in one trip by telegraphing for seeds after survey is completed and awaiting their express arrival. We often have several such contracts in a community and work from one preserve to another.

Our charge for this service is based upon the distance from Oshkosh. When we are able to obtain several contracts in one state it enables us to quote a special low price, making this service very inexpensive. Write us for quotation on this service.



LISTED BELOW ARE THE AQUATIC PLANTS AND APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF EACH EATEN BY THE FOUR WELL KNOWN SPECIES OF WILD DUCKS.

MALLARD

10% of Food	Animal Life
90% of Food	Vegetation
<hr/>	
22%	Sedges
	Rushes
	Burreed
	Chufa
	Wampee
14%	Grasses
	Wild Rice
	Wild Millet
9%	Smartweeds
	Duck Wheat
9%	Pondweeds
	Sago Pond Plant
	Redhead Grass
	Brownleaf
	Eel Grass
	Widgeon Grass
6%	Duckweeds
	Duck Meat
6%	Coontail
5%	Wild Celery
4%	Hackberries
4%	Wapato & Delta
	Duck Potatoes
3%	Acorns
4%	Waterlily
	Banana Waterlily
	Yellow "
	American Lotus
3%	Water Milfoil
1%	Muskgrass

CANVASBACK

8% of Food	Animal Life
92% of Food	Vegetation
<hr/>	
38%	Wild Celery
18%	Pondweeds
	Sago Pond Plant
	Naias
	Redhead Grass
	Brownleaf
	Eel Grass
	Widgeon Grass
8%	Wapato & Delta
	Duck Potato
6%	Waterlily
	Banana Waterlily
	Yellow "
	American Lotus
6%	Muskgrass
5%	Grasses
	Wild Rice
	Wild Millet
5%	Sedges
	Cyperus
	Rushes
	Wampee
1%	Coontail
1%	Water Milfoil
1%	Duckweeds
3%	Unidentified & Miscell.

BLACK DUCK

24% of Food	Animal Life
76% of Food	Vegetation
<hr/>	
33%	Pondweeds
	Sago Pond Plant
	Naias
	Redhead Grass
	Brownleaf
	Eel Grass
	Widgeon Grass
11%	Grasses
	Wild Rice
	Wild Millet
9%	Sedges
	Bulrush
	Burreed
	Cyperus
	Wampee
6%	Smartweeds
	Duck Wheat
5%	Waterlily
	Banana Waterlily
	Yellow "
	Wokas
	American Lotus
2%	Coontail
4%	Wapato & Delta
	Duck Potato
3%	Wild Celery
1%	Muskgrass
2%	Miscellaneous

REDHEAD

14% of Food	Animal Life
86% of Food	Vegetation
<hr/>	
30%	Wild Celery
17%	Pondweeds
	Sago Pond Plant
	Naias
	Redhead Grass
	Brownleaf
	Eel Grass
	Widgeon Grass
9%	Wapato & Delta
	Duck Potato
5%	Duckweeds
5%	Muskgrass
6%	Grasses
	Wild Rice
	Wild Millet
6%	Sedges
	Rushes
	Burreed
	Wampee
4%	Waterlily
	Banana Waterlily
	Yellow "
	American Lotus
1%	Water Milfoil
1%	Coontail
2%	Unidentified & Miscell.



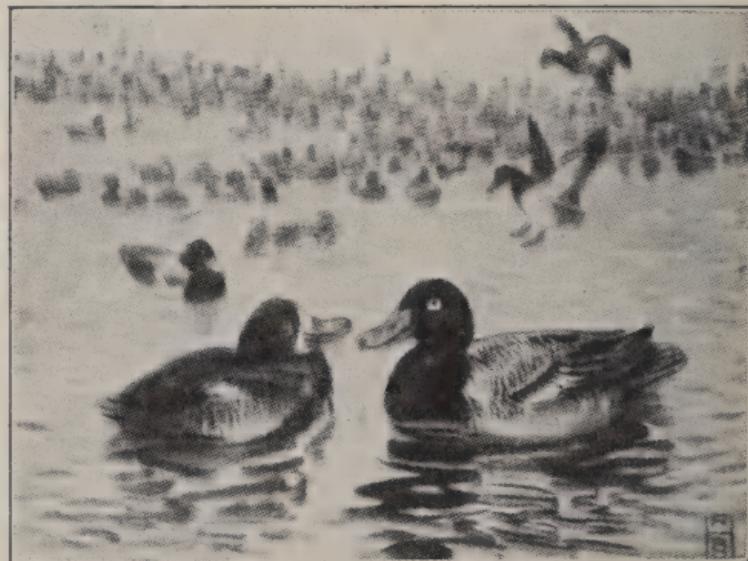
WILD DUCKS MUST EAT

Did the wild ducks and geese darken the sky over your local waters or at the preserve last fall? If not, there is some reason, undoubtedly the very reason is that there is not enough natural food growing there to attract them.

Wild ducks cannot live upon waters without food and therefore migrate on to the places where they find plenty of the kinds of food they like. In waters where their natural food does not grow now, it can very easily be planted and the waters made attractive to the wild waterfowl.

There are important food plants for these wild waterfowl which will grow under almost every water condition that exists. A few of the most important and most hardy of these are described in this booklet.

There are undoubtedly several food plants adapted to your water conditions and it will be advantageous to have a variety growing in your waters. Different kinds of waterfowl are fond of different kinds of food. Different plants produce food in various forms at different times throughout the season. Therefore, a variety of foods attract a larger number of ducks and holds them for a longer interval. As a result you will have more ducks and receive better hunting throughout the entire season.



ORDER BLANK

GAME FOOD NURSERIES

P. O. BOX 371

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

DATE 1941

SHIP TO _____

ADDRESS

EXPRESS PARCEL POST

PLEASE SHIP ON (DATE)

INCLOSE PYMT. \$ _____ C.O.D. \$ _____

ORDER BY _____

SIGN NAME HERE

ADDRESS _____

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our seeds to grow and produce satisfactory results. If a complete planting or any portion fails to produce what you consider a satisfactory growth after allowing a sufficient time to grow and mature, we will agree to furnish an equal quantity to that which fails at one-half the list price.

You are the judge as to whether or not your planting has proven a success. If dissatisfied with the results, tell us about it and we will replace the order at half-price, or an equal value of any other planting materials you wish to select from our list at one-half list price.

Failures with good germinating seeds such as we supply are few and far between. Marsh and water plants are very hardy and sure to grow.

Complete Planting Instructions Sent with Each Order.

TERMS

Prices listed herein effective September 1st, 1941, this list cancels all previous lists and quotations. These prices are F. O. B. Oshkosh or other shipping points unless otherwise stated and subject to changes without notice.

2% additional discount if payment accompanies order.

We urge you to order early and be sure of your supply. Cash or satisfactory reference with order, if purchaser has no credit established with us. Shipments will be sent C. O. D. if so desired.

Accounts not paid when due are subject to sight draft.

These aquatic seeds are perishable and must reach their destination in the shortest possible time and should be shipped by express. If you wish shipment by Parcel Post or Prepaid Express please send sufficient money to cover same otherwise we will ship charges collect.

For reference write New American Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; H. P. Cottingham, Dept. of Conservation, Indianapolis, Ind.; any outdoor sportsmen's magazine such as Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, Sports Afield, etc.

GAME FOOD NURSERIES

P. O. BOX 371

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

**GRAIN BAITING HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY
FEDERAL REGULATIONS—SMART SPORTSMEN
ARE PLANTING NATURAL DUCK FOODS NOW.**

